NOTE XLV.

ON THE NEW CETONIIDAE COLLECTED DURING THE RECENT SCIENTIFIC SUMATRA-EXPEDITION.

BY

C. RITSEMA Cz.

1. *Prigenia squamosa*, sp. n. ♂.

Length without the head 20,5 mm., that of the head with the protuberances 4,5 mm.; breadth at the shoulders 11 mm. — Head bronzy green with coppery tinges, especially at the front margin of the protuberances; palpi and antennae dark brown red with metallic green tinges; the basal joint of the antennae green. Pronotum and scutellum opaque green, the margins smooth and shining. The elytra sub-opaque green, the suture and lateral margins smooth and shining. Pygidium, body beneath and legs shining green, partially with rich coppery tinges.

The whole insect, except the clypeus and the outer surface of the cephalic protuberances, the raised lateral border of the prothorax and elytra, the lateral margins of the scutellum, the suture (partially), the under surface of the femora, the tibiae and tarsi, and a longitudinal band on the middle of the mesosternum and abdomen, as well as a longitudinal line and a rounded spot on each side of it at the middle of the pronotum, a longitudinal line at the middle of the scutellum and a slightly raised longitu-

dinal ridge at the elytra a little inwardly from the shoulders, covered with rather large round (vertex of the head), ovate (thorax, scutellum and elytra) or elongate ovate (pygidium, body beneath and legs) ochraceous scales (those of the under surface and femora greyish), placed into punctures or scratches. The bottom and sides of the excavation of the head covered with erect elongate ovate scales. The labium, antennae (especially the basal joint), the ocular canthus, the top of the anterior coxae and the under surface of the anterior tibiae covered with erect hairs, the latter very densely so. The naked portions, with exception of the clypeus, the outer surface of the cephalic protuberances and the tibiae, without sculpture.

Head very deeply excavated, sub-opaque by an aciculate sculpture less distinct on the clypeus, the front margin of which is truncated with rounded edges; a smooth and shining spot at the inner orbit in front of the ocular canthus; the vertex very convex; the compressed cephalic protuberances almost as long as broad at the base, slightly convergent towards the top, the upper margin concave, the front margin sinuated. The pronotum covered with a scale-bearing sculpture, with exception of a longitudinal line extending from the middle of the front margin as far as the middle of the base, a rounded small spot on each side of the median line at some distance of it and just before the middle, and the raised lateral margins. The base of the prothorax slightly bisinuate, the median lobe less produced than in *Prigenia Vollenhoveni*, Mohn. [1]). The scutellum triangular, covered with a scale-bearing punctuation, except the lateral margins and a longitudinal median line. The elytra also covered with a scale-bearing sculpture, except the top of the shoulders, a slightly raised longitudinal ridge a little inwardly from the shoul-

1) Troschel's *Archiv für Naturgeschichte*. Jahrg. XXXVII (1871) Bd. I. S. 231, n°. 1. — The figures of this species (*l. c.* Taf. V, Fig. 1 and 2) are not quite correct, relating to the form of the thorax and scutellum.

ders, the suture and the raised lateral margin. The pygidium closely and concentrically aciculate, covered with elongate ovate scales placed radially. Body beneath and legs, except a longitudinal band across the middle of the mesosternum and abdomen and the tarsi, sculptured; the sculptured portion of the body and the femora except their under surface, covered with elongate ovate scales The sternal process narrow, conical seen sideways and not porrected anteriorly. The anterior tibiae externally with two distinct although small teeth besides the apical one, the first a little before the middle, the second at equal distance from the first and the apical one.

A single male specimen in a very fine condition was captured in May 1878 in the district of Rawas by Mr. A. L. van Hasselt, chief of the Expedition.

2. *Chalcothea virens*, sp. n. ♀.

Most nearly allied to *Chalcothea auripes* Westw. [1]) of Borneo, of which I have the type before me, kindly lent to me for comparison by its owner Mr. E. T. Higgins. The new species may be distinguished by its different color, and by the different shape of the prothorax, prosternal process, inner apical spur of the hind tibiae and apical ventral segment.

Length 31 mm.; breadth at the shoulders 15 mm. — Upper surface of a beautiful green, the head and the extreme margins of the prothorax and scutellum only with a faint golden hue, the shoulders blackish; body beneath and legs, except the tibiae and tarsi, of a more yellowish green covered with a golden hue, especially on the apical half of the abdominal segments; the tibiae outside and the tarsi purplish. The antennae and palpi brown, the basal joint of the former with a metallic green tinge.

1) *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* for the year 1874, p. 474. pl. VII, fig. 2.

The clypeus deeply incised at the front margin, raised at the sides and in the middle, and covered in the sunken portions with large punctures, intermixed with some smaller ones; at the top of the clypeus the punctures are somewhat confluent; outside from the raised lateral margins the clypeus is finely and obliquely aciculated. The vertex of the head is irregularly covered with punctures which become larger towards the inner orbit of the eyes.

The sides of the prothorax are margined as in *Chalcothea auripes* Westw., but less sinuated, and the longitudinal median impression runs from the basal margin as far as the front margin. The disc is nearly impunctate, along the lateral margins however there are punctures which for a great part are transversely confluent. The scutellum is more long than broad at its base, impressed longitudinally, and with a row of punctures at the extreme base; the sides slightly sinuated, the apex pointed.

The elytra at the base much broader than the base of the thorax, each of them very convex; the apical tubercle pointed, but not so much as in *Auripes*; the apex notched and spined at the suture. The elytra laterally covered with transverse deep punctures, which are confluent towards and at the apical tubercle; along the suture and the lateral margins of the scutellum there is a row of fine and shallow punctures, and a few more a little inwardly. The pygidium is transversely aciculated. The apical half of the anterior tibiae armed with three lateral stout teeth; the intermediate and posterior tibiae unarmed; the inner apical spur of the posterior tibiae truncate at the apex (broadly rounded in *Auripes*).

Body beneath nearly impunctate; the fifth abdominal segment with a row of punctures a little before the apical margin, the sixth segment sparingly covered with irregular punctures and transverse scratches; its apical margin widely emarginated in the middle and broadly rounded at the lateral edges, whilst in *Auripes* it is slightly trisinuated with the lateral edges angular. The mesosternum with a

longitudinal fine black line, not continued on the sternal process as in *Auripes*; the sternal process broader and its sides more curved than in *Auripes*.

A single female captured the first April 1877 at Singkarah.

3. *Chalcothea Hasseltii*, sp. n. ♀.

Allied to *Ch. auripes* Westw. and the foregoing species by its margined prothorax, but distinct by its much smaller size, different color, and different shape of the prosternal process, apical ventral segment, inner apical spur of the hind tibiae, etc.

Length 25 mm., breadth at the shoulders 10 mm. — Of a yellowish green, except the margins of the clypeus, the basal joint of the antennae, the trochanters and knees, the extreme margins of the abdominal segments, as well as the apical segment of the abdomen which are all of a more bluish green; the shoulders blackish; the palpi, antennae (except the basal joint) and tarsi of a coppery red, the tibiae with a coppery red tinge.

The clypeus deeply emarginated at the front margin, raised at the sides and in the middle, the raised sides nearly parallel; the head irregularly covered with large punctures intermixed with smaller ones; outwardly from the raised sides the clypeus is slightly aciculated.

The sides of the prothorax are margined as in *Auripes* and *Virens*, and slightly sinuated; the disc covered with faint traces of punctures intermixed with a large number of very small ones; the longitudinal impression extends from the base as far as the front margin. The scutellum is more long than broad at its base, impressed longitudinally, and with a few punctures at the extreme base; the sides are slightly sinuated, the apex pointed.

The elytra at the base broader than the base of the thorax, each of them convex; the apical tubercle not pointed; the apex only very slightly notched and not

spined at the suture. The elytra laterally covered with irregular punctures, transversely confluent towards and at the apical tubercle. The pygidium transversely aciculated. The apical half of the anterior tibiae armed with three lateral stout teeth; the intermediate and posterior tibiae unarmed; the inner apical spur of the posterior tibiae emarginated and slightly enlarged at the apex. The prosternum and the front surface of the mesosternum aciculated; the mesosternum with two lateral groups of small circular impressions in front of the hind margin, and with a longitudinal fine black line across the middle; the sternal process short and broad, broadly rounded in front. The abdomen at the sides sparingly covered with irregular punctures; the second, third, fourth, and fifth segment moreover with a row of punctures behind the middle; the apical segment slightly and distantly aciculated; its apical margin regularly rounded.

A single female of this species, which I have dedicated to Mr. A. L. van Hasselt, chief of the Expedition, was captured at Singkarah the first April 1877.

4. *Valgus pilosus*, sp. n. [1]).

Length 6,5 mm., breadth at the shoulders 3,5 mm. — Sub-shining; of a dark reddish brown color, with a longitudinal broad streak over the suture, the middle of the propygidium and base of the pygidium blackish; upper surface covered with erect hairs which are mouse-grey or black in different lights; body beneath sparingly covered with ovate and very narrow whitish scales.

The head closely punctured, sparingly covered with sub-erect scales, the ocular canthus with a tuft of erect black hairs.

The thorax convex, a little longer than broad at its

1) Perhaps this species may prove to belong to the genus *Oreoderus* Burm. (*Handbuch der Entomologie.* Bd. III. S. 726, *b.*).

base, narrowed towards its front margin; the posterior edges slightly angular; the basal margin sunken, the lateral margins raised and crenulated; the anterior half of the pronotum with two pair of longitudinal carinae, the inner pair sharp, parallel and extending as far as the front margin, the outer pair about half the length of the inner pair and slightly divergent towards the front margin; about the middle of its length the pronotum shows two lateral impressions touching the lateral margins; the basal half of the pronotum swollen and undistinctly divided by three longitudinal slight impressions. The disc covered with a reticulate sculpture, and, especially on the basal half, with erect hairs, black in some, mouse-grey in other lights; at the extreme base of the inner carinae there is a little tuft of erect hairs. The thorax beneath covered with umbilicate punctures, and sparingly covered with whitish scales, more densely however at the sides and at the prosternum; the mesosternum with an impressed longitudinal line across the middle.

The anterior tibiae short and broad, armed externally with three stout teeth of which the top is rounded; the intermediate and posterior tibiae with a distinct median tooth; the apical spurs of the posterior tibiae are short and broad, the inner one obliquely truncate, the outer one broadly rounded at the top; the posterior tarsi a little shorter than the posterior tibiae, their first joint of the same length as the second, and much enlarged towards the top. The coxae and femora sparingly covered with erect elongate whitish scales, the tibiae and tarsi with erect fulvous hairs; the intermediate and posterior tibiae are longitudinally scratched.

The scutellum densely covered with erect black hairs. The elytra finely but closely sculptured, each of them showing between the shoulder and the suture five fine longitudinal striae only distinct towards the base; the elytra are covered with erect hairs which are mouse-grey or black in different lights. The propygidium and pygidium closely

punctured, covered laterally with greyish and in the middle with black erect hairs; the black hairs fulvous at the top in some lights. The posterior margin of the propygidium bears laterally a pair of small tubes.

The abdomen beneath covered with umbilicate punctures and sprinkled over with elongate white sub-erect scales.

A single specimen captured in July 1878 at Simauw.

5. *Valgus Vethii*, sp. n.

Length 5,5 mm., breadth at the shoulders 3 mm. — Sub-shining; of a dark chestnut color approaching black; the upper surface including the propygidium and pygidium covered with yellow scales, intermixed with black ones on the pronotum and on the inclined lateral portion of the elytra; under surface sparingly covered with white scales.

The head closely punctured and sparingly covered with sub-erect scales, the ocular canthus with a tuft of erect black hairs. The thorax convex, more long than broad at its base, much narrowed towards its front margin; the posterior angles rounded; the lateral margins raised and crenulated. The anterior half of the pronotum with two pair of longitudinal carinae, the inner pair sharp, parallel and extending as far as the front margin, the outer pair very short; the basal half of the pronotum divided into two pair of slight tubercles. The disc of the pronotum very closely sculptured, covered with yellow scales; on the carinae and tubercles the scales are black and erect. The sides of the prosternum in front and at the posterior angles are covered with white scales, but naked and covered with curved scratches in the middle; the meso- and metasternum covered with umbilicate punctures and white scales, densely covered towards the sides; the mesosternum has a fine impressed longitudinal line across the middle.

The anterior tibiae are armed externally with five teeth of which the second is very minute and the third the largest of all; the intermediate and posterior tibiae with a

median tooth; the posterior tibiae as long as the four basal joints of the posterior tarsi, of which the first joint is as long as the second. The legs sparingly covered with white scales, the tibiae especially those of the posterior pair longitudinally scratched.

The scutellum covered with whitish scales. The elytra closely sculptured, each with five fine longitudinal striae between the shoulder and the suture; the interstices covered with yellow scales, the second interstice also with a small spot of erect black scales a little before the middle. The inclined lateral portion of the elytra more sparingly covered with scales, of which those at the shoulder, at the middle and at the apex are more or less black. The propygidium and pygidium very closely covered with yellow scales. The apical margin of the propygidium bears laterally a pair of short tubes and between them a pair of tufts of erect yellow scales.

The abdomen beneath covered with umbilicate punctures and sprinkled over with elongate white scales.

In one of the three specimens (captured in July 1878 at Soeroelangoen) there are hardly any black scales at the pronotum, and also the black spot at the second interstice is totally wanting on the right elytra. The third specimen is in a bad condition.

I have dedicated this species to Mr. C. D. Veth, Geologist and Photographer to the Expedition.

Leyden Museum, August 1879.